MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1892.

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Chicago's \$25,000,000 Pledge. The SPRINGER pledge in behalf of Chicago

is stready on record. New turn to the equally definite promise made in behalf of the City of False Pre tences on Feb. 20, 1890, by the Hon. FRANK LAWLER, Chicago's Representative in the Pifty-first Congress:

"Chicago stands ready to make this a successful en-terprise. Chicago does not ask a dollar to bear the ex-penses; but our business men will subscribe, if necessary, \$25,000,000 to make this Exhibition what I to be in this country."

On the strength of this promise, and upon the Hon. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER'S promise that Chicago would ask no money from Congress except the five or six hundred thousand dollars required for the buildings and exhibits of the Government, Congress sent the World's Fair to the City of False Pretonees.

This was two years ago. Now Chicago is begging the Fifty-second Congress to vote an unconstitutional appropriation of five millions or more to redeem the Fair from failure.

We do not know whether the fools are all dead in Washington. Evidently the impression prevails in the Bunco City that the Washington fools are not all dead yet.

The MacMaster of 1992.

The National Industrial Conference, which has been in session at St. Louis the past week, was of no political importance, for it was merely a haphazard collection of unrelated crankisms. There is no chance for a third party in the coming elections, and probably there is no State in which such a party will be a decisive force. The People's party will got whatever votes there are in the miscellaneous dissutisfaction and among the heterogeneous kickers of the National Industrial Conference.

A reading of the platform, however, suggests many painful forebodings for the future. In 1992, for instance, when the comparatively exact historical perspective which, in spite of all prejudices and misinformation, only those who live in a given age can get of the politics of that age. Mr. MACMASTER, groping among the newspaper files in the Astor Library, which will then be somewhere in the northern outskirts of the present city of Yonkers, will discover that all was ill with the United States in 1892. Let us hear him pouring forth the Macaulayese which seems to be considered the proper style for an historian of the people:

"In the same month of February, 1802, when McAt LISTER WAR At the height of his power among the One Hundred and Fifty who represented the wealthy and effete civilization of East New York, there met in the city of St. Louis the first great labor conference of the United States and the world, Representing all divisions of urban and rural organized industry, it assembled in national congress, invoke I upon its action the bless-ing and protection of Almighty Gon, and put forth to an i for the producers of the nation this declaration of union and independence. It met under condition which justified the cooperation of its members. It met in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominated the ballot box, the Legislatures, the Congress, and touched even the ermine of the bench. The people were de-moralized. Many of the States had been compelled to late the voters at the politing places in order to prevent universal intimidation or bribery.

The newspapers were subsidized or muzzled, public n silenced, business prostrated, homes covered mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrated in the hands of capitalists. The urban work men were denied the right of organization for self protection, imported pauperized labor beat down their wages, a bireling standing army, unrecognized by law, was established to shoot thom down, and they were rapidly degenerating to Zuropean conditions

to build up colossal fortunes, unprecedented in the history of the world, while their possessors despised the republic and endangered liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice were bred the two great classes—paupers and militonaires. The national power to create money was appropriated to en-rich bondholders. The supply of currency was purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt entern enslave industry. A vast conspiracy had been carried on two continents and was taking possess the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forboded terrible social convulsions, the destruct

potism.

"In this crisis of human affairs the intelligent working people and producers of the United States came together, in the name of peace, order, and society, to defend liberty, prosperity, and justice."

Such is the picture which the MACMASTER of 1992 will draw of the United States in 1892. He will take nearly every word from the platform of the men and women who met at St. Louis last week. And finding in the newspapers no evidence that the terrible things related by the St. Louis Conference were true, he will probably conclude that the newspapers were muzzled.

Another Burden for Physicians.

There are three cities in this State having more than 150,000 inhabitants each; New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. A measure is now pending in the Legislature to require all physicians, surgeons, and dentists practising in cities whose population exceeds this number to use a regulation prescription blank issued by the officials intrusted with the maintenance of the sanitary laws. A bill on this subject, which has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. WALTER G. BYRNE of this city, makes it a misdemeanor for any apothecary, pharmacist, druggist, or other person to fill medical prescriptions in any of the cities we have mentioned unless such prescriptions are written upon prescription blanks in the

form prescribed in the proposed statute. The health authorities are to issue these blanks free of charge to any person who prover himself to be a physician, surgeon, or dentist authorized to practise in the particular city. Each blank is to be attached to a stub, which stub shall have a number corresponding with the serial number of the prescription blank, and the latter is to be stamped with an inscription indicating the date when it was issued. "No other prescription blank shall be used by physicians save such as shall be issued to them by the authorities;" and the bill further provides that every physician, under pain of a fine of \$250, "shall preserve for reference the stubs accompanying each prescription blank, and shall note upon each stub the prescription, the date, and the name of the patient for whom the prescription is given."

The provisions of this bill would impose vexatious and unnecessary burdens upon medical men as well as expense upon the taxpayers, who would have to pay for the blanks, without any corresponding advantage. The proposed law would prohibit a physician who happened at the time to have no regulation blanks in his pocket. from prescribing for a patient in the direct extremit, . though life might be endangered

We are at a lost to perceive now the use of

the statutory blanks would insure any nore care in making out prescriptions or in putting them up than is now observed. Physicians do enough charity work for the public already without making the practice of the medical profession any harder than it is by surrounding it with needless restrictions. To require a doctor to preserve copies of his prescriptions dating ten, twenty, and thirty years back for purposes of reference, is absurd.

The New Site of Columbia College.

It may be assumed that Columbia College will purchase the portion of the property of the Bloomingdale Asylum upon which it has obtained an option at the price of \$2,000,000, and that within a few years the institution, will be removed to that site. The trustees, the faculty, the whole force of instructors, and the alumni are united in favoring the project, and at the meeting of the alumni at DELMONICO's on Friday evening Mr. Hewirr expressed entire and reasonable confidence that the money necessary for its execution would be obtained.

The objection was made to the removal by one of the speakers that only by establishing itself at a greater distance from the populous centre could Columbia hope to compete with colleges like Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. He would carry the college to some situation beyond the Harlem, where with much greater space obtainable at a price no larger than is charged for the Bloomingdale Asylum property, it could put up dormitories for students, and thus establish a college community which would afford an opportunity for the college life that now distinguishes those other institutions from Columbia. He would transform it

from a city college into a country college. It is very doubtful, however, whether such a change would be of any advantage in increasing the number of undergraduate students, and so far as concerns the special and professional schools and purely university courses, it would be manifestly injurious, for the fittest place for these is unquestionably a great capital. It would be a hazardous experiment for the venerable institution in every way, an entirely novel and problematical venture.

As a distinctively city college Columbia has a mission of its own, and certain decided advantages. It is true that it may never attract to it undergraduate students in as great numbers as Harvard and Yale already secure, but it has now enough of them to justify amply its existence as a college, and if it maintains and increases its deserved reputation as a school of learning, the great population at this most populous centre of the Union will always keep the supply suffleient. Even if the majority of parents in this region continue to prefer to send their sons to far-away college communities, there will still remain a minority who will prefer that they should be under home influences and New York associations while they are pursuing their college course. If Columbia undertook to enter into direct competition with Harvard and Yale by establishing a similar college community, it would venture into a field in which it would be a novice measured against veterans and experts.

A college department proper is merely preparatory for the subsequent special and university training for which the situation of Columbia gives it incomparable advantages, so far as this country is concerned. and these advantages will steadily become greater. Whatever is best in intellect in art, science, and learning will tend more and more to New York, and in its train will come the youth who desire to profit by its instruction and example. Whether these young men have received their undergraduate education at Columbia itself or in other colleges, is not a matter of consequence to the university. What it has to offer to all who come to it is the essential matter. If it gives them more and better in the way of education than they can get elsewhere, its attractions will be enough without the help of dormitories. That is the field for its competition.

The Bloomingdale Asylum site i neighborhood which is destined to become before many years the most distinguished in New York. On that high plateau will be gathered Columbia College, the new cathedral, the Grant monument, St. Luke's Hospital, and other imposing structures which will command the attention of every citizen and every visitor. Property owners in the vicinity of the insano asylum have strenuously demanded that streets should be run through its land, for that prison-like enclosure is a bar to the development of a region which is one of the most beautiful in the town, but they would welcome the advent thither of this college and the improvements it would bring with it. The college grounds would be of the nature of a park, which would so greatly enhance the attractiveness of the neighborhood that there would be no danger that they would be disturbed for the openunneeded and needless streets ing of through them. Columbia could plant itself there without fear of any such opposition as the asylum's presence has naturally provoked, and with the assurance that its mere possession of it would increase greatly the value of the property.

This question of removal having been settled virtually, and the site for a great New York university having been determined upon, it now only remains for the smaller institution in Washington square to join in the enterprise by establishing some sort of federation with Columbia. It is absurd for it to expect to raise the millions it would require to buy a new site for its buildings and to provide an endowment sufficient to maintain them, when every reasonable man knows that only one real university is needed or can be supported in New York. and that its site will be on the heights of Bloomingdale, overlooking the Hudson.

The Cressler Flying Machine.

It was not to be expected that a perfect flying machine would be produced as a result of the first attempt, or the second. Hitherto in every instance progress in the arts has failed just short of supplying the inventor with the one thing needed to make his flying machine a complete success. In the time of DEDALUS the material lacking was a threproof wax. The causes of the failure of DARIUS GREEN have been indicated in literature, and shall not be mentioned here. At a later period the lack of a metal of which to make a motor of the requisite power and at the same time of the neces sary lightness, kept inventors from rising on mechanical pinions. Then came cheap aluminum, and still the various contrivers of flying machines were stopped just short of success, some by one apparently trifling obstacle and some by another. According to a despatch from Mt. Carmel, Prof. PEN NINGTON is now tussling with the problem of extracting buzzard gas from turkey buzzards' wings, and is bothered only by a temporary difficulty in securing it in sufficient

In view of the record of obstacles encoun tered, the CRESSLER soaring outfit has been produced as early as it could reasonably have been expected. Mr. CRESSLER is a hermit, who has his hermitage in the mountains of West Virginia, not far from the

place where Ball's Woolly Horse of a quarter of a century ago was lasseed. Several years since he turned his attention toward the problem of human flight, and he very properly asked himself whether, if it was worth man's while to fly at all, it was not desirable to do the thing elegantly. Why should man make his way laboriously through the air with the flapping of wings. hen fashion, by great muscular effort, or with the putting of steam or the buzzing of electricity, when the natural and graceful way was simply to soar? With the obvious reply in his mind, Hermit CRESSLER secting hawks, and he discovered that man is but a hawk in store clothes and without pinions. The problem, therefore, was to supply the human biped with wings. and so to adjust them that his flying muscles could act properly and easily upon them. This is the work which Mr. CRESS. LER has just finished, and notwithstanding the simplicity of the problem, he is to be congratulated.

Mr. CRESSLER's soaring suit, like the perfect corset, is glove-fitting. His only fear as to the universal adoption of it is that ANTHONY COMBTOCK may interfere. Encased in it, he rises as easily as he lights. He spreads his wings and the wind does the rest, or if there is no wind he can do it himself. Gales have no terrors for him; like the Gravesend fishermen, the more wind there is the more sail he spreads and the better he goes to windward. To watch Mr. CHESSLER soaring must be a pleasure next to soaring one's self.

Starting with a graceful sweep on the edge of an aerial circle, he glides up the atmospheric incline. Then tilting his wings, he reverses the double line of beauty from tip to tip and completes the circle, boring his way still deeper into the fathomless blue. A glint of sunlight on the lining of his pinions shows that he has begun another round of the ascending spiral. Poised on an invisible fulcrum, he swings onward and upward. Now a strong puff of wind catches him under the left wing. With a muscular twitch he takes advantage of this and mounts toward the zenith until he becomes a mere speck on the blue concave. With straining eyes this speck is followed through a few more circles of constantly lessening diameter, and Mr. CRESSLER is

out of sight. For the foregoing facts in regard to the first perfected flying machine, if those words may be applied to so simple a device, we are indebted to a despatch sent from Kingwood, West Virginia, on the latest birthday of the man who could not tell a lie.

The Democracy of Massachusetts.

The real Mugwump bird, without a false feather, has been described truthfully in the confession of its most enthusiastic and poetical hymnist, Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT of Quincy, delivered in the presence of the Boston Reform Club:

"I should a great deal rather, at the present time vote for the Democratic candidates if the Democraticandidates are my candidates; but if the Democratic candidates are not my candidates, I don't see why hould not vote against them."

The National Democracy are not going to take Dr. Evenerr's candidate, and that for reasons sound enough to satisfy the most mystified observer.

In the first place, the Democratic party refuses to be dictated to by a group of nondescript cranks, in whose conceptions of politics the single steadfast sentiment is hatred of the Democratic system and organization.

The second but no less important consideration is that experience, extending over the period of Mugwump disturbance, shows the rule for Democratic success to be never to take a Mugwump candidate.

Meanwhile we commend to the group of gentlemanly young men who, in conjunction with Governor Russell, have been prevailing for some time past in the Democratic politics of Massachusetts, the pronunciamento of one of their most fervent allies, Dr. EVERETT. Dr. EVERETT is ready to leave with his unchangeable candidate, GROVER CLEVELAND. What evidence is there that party is any less flimsy than his?

Frank Hurd as a Funercal Orator.

The Hon. FRANK HURD, the celebrated original Ohio free trader, breaks a period of silence most unusual for him with the news that he is, or thinks he is, to present the name of Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND in the Chicago Convention. Mr. HURD, the Hon. JAMES E. CAMPBELL, DON MAGICO DICKINson, the Hon. WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, and other tariff smashers seem to have met the Consecrated One at Ann Arbor on Feb 22. In unloading a flue collection of expected and familiar things in celebration of sentiment in politics, he didn't forget to try to provide for the expression of a little CLEVELAND sentiment if it can be found. Whether Mr. Hund, a lover of forlorn hopes and Quixotic enterprises, asked to be allowed to make a CLEVELAND speech at the Convention, or whether he was selected and good-naturedly consented to oblige, we are not informed. We had not known that Mr. HURD prided himself upon his talents as an obituary orator.

It is urged that the architects of disaster should stand by one another. Still, Congressman Tom Johnson might naturally have thought that he should be the man to speak the CLEVELAND piece, if any Ohio nan was to have the job.

We condole with Mr. HURD upon the melancholy task that lies before him. It is just possible, however, that he may escape it. If the Toledo delegates, for in stance, should not happen to be CLEVELAND men, a happening not improbable, why, unless Mr. Hund could slip in as a proxy somewhere, a great effort of mortuary cloquence might have to spoil.

If the new Navy Register for 1892 bases the list of vessels on the revised system of rating announced by Secretary TRACY, somvery noticeable changes in classification wil be observed. All the first rates in last year's register will drop to the list of second rates, while two of the latter will be promoted to first rates, as will the vessel now leading the third rates. In fact, the whole list will be

thoroughly transposed. This would be a good occasion for making other desirable changes, and among them a more accurate statement of tonnage displacements. For example, the Boston and Atlanta have for years been carried on the list as of 1,000 tons displacement each, whereas very high authorities have represented them to be nuch nearer 3,200, the exact figures being given in some cases as 3,180. If it is true that they are of exactly 3,000 tons, the present official statement to that effect must continue; otherwise it ought to be amended.

It would seem possible also to alter a little the descriptions of the classes to which some of our vessels belong. When the new steel protected cruisers began to be constructed, the second group naturally improved on the first in protection, while those of later design improved on the second, and so on. But this fact does not seem to be fairly and justly set forth in alling some of them "partially protected" cruisers and all the rest protected. In one sense all the unarmored cruisers are only partially protected, or otherwise there would be no need of armor. The effort to discriminate against a few vessels of the serifor

types, in the official description, seems to be hardly worth while, since they have both steel protective decks and coal-bunker protection, while the use of the word "partially appears a trifle vague.

The latest address of the mystic Committee of Seven of the Columbian Party contains these great and self-evident truths: "Clevelandism and Democracy are two distinct

"Between Clevelandism and Democracy there is great gulf fixed, and that is what is the matter with Clavaliand now." It begins to look as if the Hon. GROVET CLEVELAND were dead sure of a majority of votes in the Massachusetts delegation to the

Columbian National Convention of 1802. How

would CLEVELAND and MEANS do for a ticket?

The people of Australia, according to an Australian writer in the Nineteenth Century, are taking on airs, are striking out for independent Australianism, and are anxious to get rid of English domination. Formerly they spoke affectionately of England as the Old Home, but now they speak of it sarcastically or contemptuously. Well, all this is natural, so to speak. Australia is growing strong: it is becoming populous; it is acquiring the spirit of nationality; it is getting to dislike British supervision: it is preparing for inde-

pendence and freedom.

It is curious that there is so little of this praiseworthy and elevated spirit in the Cansdian possessions of Great Britain. It is curious that there is so much babble about loyalty in those populous but subject provinces that lie north of this country and stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But we will doubtless behold the development of freedom even there, in course of time.

After the dog show, the horse show, the poultry show, and all the other notable shows stely held here, we are to have the Food and Health Exposition, which will be opened a few days hence. It will assuredly be a beautiful, an instructive, a fragrant, an interesting, and a big exposition, worthy of the New York Retail Grocers' Union, and the ceremonies at its opening will be appropriate and attractive, The exhibitors are working like grocers when business is brisk and customers are thick: hey are decorating the Lenox Lyceum, arranging their wares to the best advantage, and fixing up things in such a way as to please everybody. There will be plenty of advertis-ing in the exposition by the exhibitors; that is a fact; but it is a fact that will not in any way liminish the attractions of the exposition.

It is surprising that any ships go to the Brazilian port of Santos in these times. The ravages of the yellow fever there, even at this period of the year, have hardly ever been surpassed by its ravages anywhere, and for months past we have had really herrible accounts of the way in which it has destroyed lfe on the ships in the port. In scores of cases the postilence has appeared aboard ships almost as soon as they reached the wharves; it has raged as freely in the officers' quarters as in the forecastle, and many ships have been unable to leave port because the whole of their crew was stricken with it. An ordinary case s that of the ship Java, about which an officer aboard another ship at Santos writes: "I buried the Captain of the Java last night; that now makes Captain, mate, second mate, carpenter, sallmaker, four boys, and six able scamen, all dead." We cannot tell now many other reports of this kind have been sent from Santos since the beginning of the present winter. The pestilence is bad , enough at other Brazilian ports; but it is the worst at Santos. Three or four hundred of the inhabitants of the city perish by it and are thrown into trenches every week; and it looks as though the place would be depopulated. The rich people fled to the mountains long It is not safe to permit ships, or even Brazil-

ian products of any kind, to come into our ports from Hantos.

THE GEORGIA VIEW OF HILL. Iwo Hundred Words That Say a Great Deal.

From the Augusta Chronicle.
Hill is the m st successful leader in the Democratic party. He has never been defeated before the people of New York, and will not be for the Presidency if the Democratic party of the Union has the wisdom of confirming his nomination at Chicago. We believe this will be done, Senator Hill's candidacy will grow stronger every day. As the people con-sider his record there is not one solitary doubtful or reprehensible act in it. The work of his life has been to build up his party. He is fo lowed more implicitly and confiden ly than any leader of his State. He has conquered the Republicana. He has driven them from power. His labors have made the Democinvacible in New York. He is untiring in his work. No man ever surpassed him in fertility of re ources, and no man ever accomplished more for the triumph of his party. Three things have combined to make him a grand

success. His incorruptible integrity, his masterful leadership, and the sublime confidence of his people in his courage, honesty, and ability. He is the strongest and most available man to nom!

nate for the Presidency. If we work with him he can carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana, or Iowa or Wisconsin and the South.

The Red-shirted American Sallor.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEE-SIT! You have probably noticed as well as I the average number of fine, well-built boys about the city who, debarred from learning trades, are idle and on the road to crime. Such boys once had an outlet as satiors in our merchant merine. many of them becoming Captains, and adding ma-erially to the wealth and resources of our country oth in peace and war. That resource is now closed to them and cannot be

opened without special legislation, for American boys satiors without a special inducement, any more than the boys of San Francisco would compete with the Chinese; they preferred being hoodlums. I think a modification of the "Farquhar bill," giving

a salling bounty to every vessel leaving our shores for a foreign port carrying an American boy as an appren-tice up to 500 tons, and an additional apprentice for each 500 tons, and, further, an engineering apprentice at the same rate for all steam ves-els, would one avenues for the honorable and productive employment of a large number of our young men.

It will be asked, how can they command continued mployment, when foreign sailors will underbid them bers on every ship, they will bring un the standard of living, treatment, and wages on the one hand, and of efficiency on the other of all seamen on our ships, so that the whole crew would be Americanized, instead of he apprentices being debased, as would be the case if here were but one per 1,000 tons, and no provision for

igineering apprentices.

It has been your business all your life to convince ose you convince them that this is a practical method of filling our ships again with energetic and aggressive red-shirted American saliors. NEW YORK, Peb. 27. EDWARD P. NORTH.

The Pterodactyl Must Go! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX—Sic: If there is any one thing which more than another places this nation at a disadvantage before the world of art it is our coinage Crude, inartistic, and unmeaning as it forumrly was, the designs which have been recently issued, and which we awaited with ardent hope that they might illustrate the progress of numerical art in this country, are, to I've sipped the voluptuous sherbet that the Orientals

use a strong expression, beastly caricalures.

Who or what poses as the head of the obverse? Is it areal or an ideal Philadelphia woman, or is it sup to be Nero! In either case it is "brutal, sensual, devel-ish." And why does the Mint persist in perpetuating that nondescript which is falsely called an eagle! No ornithologist could classify it. To say nothing of Europe, there is not a Government on this hemisphere, other than our own, whose comage

on this hemisphere, other than our own, whose coinage is not beautiful, articute, and expressive. That of Brazil, Chill, Peru, and Mexice is intinitely superior to ours. We want the eagle. And on some of the old banknols vigneties there was one that we could be proud of, lie was a noble specimen of the baid species. The shield of the national arms lay on the ground, and he stood on it, with his wings just started for action either of attack or defence. An olive branch was in one talon and the arrows of war in the other. His head was full of fire and energy, and the whole expression was that of courage, condience, and strength I have often wondered that some true artist did not work it up and secure the prize offered by the Government for the best design.

Pray hammer away until you drive the new coinage. And nine's percent, of the laymen care less than the ment for the best design.

Fray hammer away until you drive the new coinage out of epicence.

J. E. M.

New York, Feb. 28. It answers every purpose that this is manifest:
The paint keeps getting redder the further you go out
West.

The Wrong Class.

"Do I have to stick this stamp on myself :" asked a dude of the clerk at the Post Office. "Oh, no." replied the clerk. "You couldn't go in the mail bage, and besides, that is a letter stamp, and you are not first-class male matter."

ARMY OFFICERS AS INDIAN AGENTA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—There was something of a surprise in the action of the House Committee of the Whole resterday in authorizing

the President to detail army officers as Indian agents, when any of the agencies become vacant. The amendment was carried by a slight majority in a total vote so small that the point of no quorum was at first raised, though not insisted upon. But the introduction of the subject was itself a surprise to some No doubt the question is one which has two

sides, and there is much to be said in favor of making army officers agents. In the first place we have the consideration of economy. which was dwelt on in yesterday's debate. The army subaltern has his pay fixed, and this is not increased by his being detailed as an Indian agent, so that the salary of the latter is saved.

Then the reputation of army officers for integrity is well known, and the rare exceptions do not alter the rule. The personal factor in the case would also be reenforced by the careful system of army inspection and accountability for disbursements, should there be a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. This strict system would govern the whole matter of tribal supplies and annulties, and would furnish a good guarantee against any long-continued peculation or defaulting. That transfer, however, is not contemplated under the pending legislation, Still, the fact that the army officer has a life office, with prospects of advancement and of pay, in the due course of promotion, far beyond what he receives while acting temperarily as an Indian agent, would naturally deter him from risking his whole future by an act of dishonesty, even were he not withheld from so doing by character and training. The professional and social ties of the officer among comrades and acquaintances form further guarantee against dishonorable conduct; and, while it is true that this expectation is sometimes disappointed, it is an un-doubted source of reliance in general.

Still another fact is that where officers have been assigned as Indian agents, as has frequently been the case when tribes or bands have gone to war, they have nearly or quite invariably shown themselves skilful, vigorous, and successful administrators of affairs on the reservations. In several instances they have

and successful administrators of affairs on the reservations. In several instances they have displaced incompetent or corrupt civilians to the manifest benefit of the red men. The latter, too, as is wal known, feel a respect for soldiers which they do not have for most civilians. They can appreciate the prompt, downright, and resolute way of the man in uniform, and have found that the latter, whether just or not toward them, will at least not let of them.

Amoug time officers are many who are well the toward instinctively copy the Indian country, would instinctively copy the Indian police, and no better control of this could be asked than that it of an army officer, while the confidence felt in the latter by his professional brethren would insure a very prompt despatch of troops to his aid on call, and also a respect for his reading to this aid on call, and also a respect for his reading to the Indian police, and no better control of this could be asked than that it in the latter by his professional brethren would insure a very prompt despatch of troops to his indian police, and no better control of this could be asked than that it in the latter by his professional brethren to him the his professional brethren to his professional brethren to his professional brethren to

Chteago's \$5,000,000 Job.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire Your emarks on the application to commit the United States Government to a so-called subscription to the stock of the Chicago Fair is right to the point.

One of the most remarkable features of this matter is the indifference shown to the chi-canery and falsehood developed by Chicago. It seems to be taken as a matter of cours that falsehood and false representation should be encouraged, and that the United States Government should put its stamp of approval C. C. Moone. 162 CUMBERLAND STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 27.

Physical Culture in Connecticut.

From the Rockville Journal. A young lady member of the class for physical culture had an extraordinary adventure the other afternoon, which is just being whispered about. The young lady was one of a group of members of the class who were engaged in kicking against a wall to see how high ar elevation they could place their dainty number twos.
A tall girl had made a great record, kicking far above the others. The heroine of our tale, being ambition became fired with a determination to excel the tall girl who smiled so complacently. She therefore ad-justed her bangs, took a short run, and kicked—how she did kick, to be sure. Her foot shot up, far above the mark made by the fall girl. But the girl who had made this extraordinary kick? Alas: her foot caught on a picture nail, and she, unable to get it loose, hung there like a bag of meal. Her companions at last re leased her from her awkward predicament.

The Red, Red West. From the Chicago Daily News.

I've travelled in heaps of countries and studied all kinds of art artitle or connoisseur who's properly decenced as smart.

And I'm tree to say that the grand results of my expectations show sellow paint gats relder the further out West

I've sampled your classic Massic under an arbor And I've recked with song a whole night long over brown potent. The stalwart brew of the land o' cakes, the schnapps of the traval Dutch.

The much praised wine of the distant Rhine, and the beer praised overmuch.

The new of dear Old London and the port of southern can be considered to the control of the con All, of man, have I taken in a hundred thousand

And i've to't the glow of red Bordeaux tingling each

Yet, as I aforementioned, these other charms are compared with the paramount gorgeousness with which the West is fraught;

For at and nature are just the same in the land where the porter grows.

And the paint Leeps getting redder the further out West one goes. Our savants have never discovered the reason why this

Give no no home 'neath the pale pink dome of European No cot for me by the salmon sea that far to the south-mard lies' eat! would build my nest on top of a carnine bill. But away out West I would build my nest on top of a carmine hill.

Where I can paint, without restraint, creation redo

attempts to arouse her have failed and physicians are puzzled.

NOTES OF LEGAL PROGRESS

In England and in North America.

The partial destruction of a will gave rise to an interesting question recently in the Pro-bate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice of England. The will of Mr. James Leigh of Bury, who died in August last, was publicly read to his relatives at the deceased man's funeral. Some days later Mr. Frederick Leigh, one of the relatives, requested the custodian of the will to make a copy of it for him. The copy was nearly completed when Mr. Frederick Leigh anatched up the original instrument and tore it into fragments. The copyist gathered the pieces together and pasted them in their proper places upon a sheet of paper, but even then there were left a number of blanks which could be filled only by reference to the incomplete copy. Application was made to Mr. Justice Jenne for an order directing these blanks to be filled up by the Registrar of the court, and for the admission of the will to probate when thus amended. The case was declared by counsel to be without a precedent in Great Britain. The learned Judge declined to grant the application in the form in which it was made, but ordered that both the will and the copy should be admitted to probate as containing, when taken together a complete statement of the testamentary disposition which the deceased desired to make of his property.

Under the Federal judicial system the times of holding court are fixed, not by the Judges themselves, but by act of Congress. Whenever any change is desired Congress has to be asked to make it. There is a bill now before the Ifouse of Representatives for the purpose of changing the time of holding the Circuit and District courts of the United States at Oshkosh. This place is in the Eastern District of Wisconsin, and these courts, under the existing statute, are required to sit there in July of each year. It is proposed to alter the date to the second Tuesday of June. The reason for the change is thus stated in the report of the House Committee on the Judiciary: "In Oshkosh the temperature is so high in July that but little business can be or has been done for years. The Judge of the court writes that for years the court there has been of but little value. In June the weather is pleasant and the business of the court can be done with comfort to the court and the bar and the people." The argument is convincing, but it will not improve the reputation of Oshkosh as summer resort.

New York has a poet on the bench in the person of Judge Francis M. Finch of the Court of Appeals, the author of "The Blue and the Gray," and it row appears that Georgia is similarly favored, for the Green Bag publishes two pieces of verse of no inconsiderable merit from the pen of Logan E Bleckley, the distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia. From 1875 to 1880 he was an Associate Justice of the same tribunal, but in the latter year he resigned his office in conse quence of ill health arising from overwork and upon retiring from the bench he read this poem, which, after the manner of legal phraseology, he entitled "In the Matter of Rest":

Rest for hand and brow and broast, For fingers, beart, and brain ! Reat and peace : a long release From labor and from pain: Pain of doubt, fatigue, despair, Pain of darkness everywhere, And seeking light in vain Peace and rest! Are they the best Is soit repose from work and woes A bliss for men to know ! Bliss of time is bliss of toil: No bliss but this, from sun and soil, Does God permit to grow,

It is satisfactory to know that the author o these melodious lines was able to resume judi-cial work at the head of the Supreme Court of Georgia in 1887, and that his fitness for th place is universally recognized by the bar and the people of the State.

A very curious case, in which a husband exe cuted a will which had been prepared for his wife and the wife executed a will which had been prepared for her husband, has recently been decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court of this State in the Fourth Judicial Department (Syracuse). John and Jane Nelson, being husband and wife, wanted to ployed William Cowie to prepare the Instruments, which he did in due form. The wills were read and placed upon the table for signa ture. Each then signed one of the wills, made the requisite declaration as to the character of the instrument, and asked the subscribing witnesses to sign. After execution the wills were sealed up in an envelope, which was not opened until after the husband's death. when it was discovered for the first time that each had by mistake signed the will intended for the other. The wife brought a suit in the Supreme Court to correct her husband's mistake in signing the wrong will, by reform ing the language of the will which he actually did execute so as to make it conform to tha which he certainly intended to execute. Her omplaint was dismissed at Special Torm. however, and the Appellate branch of the Supreme Court holds that the dismissal was right. Mr. Justice Martin, in the opinion of the General Term, says in substance that there is no will to correct because the hus band did not make any will at all. The instrument that he executed was his wife's will, and of no more legal significance than if it had been a blank piece of paper. No precisely similar case is reported in this State, but there are English and Pennsylvania decisions in point adverse to the position of the wife.

A bill was introduced into the House of Representatives some time ago to prevent the Judges of the Federal courts from commenting upon the facts in charging juries. It has its origin in numerous complaints to the effec that in many districts the Judges of the courts of the United States were in the habit of prac tically dictating the verdict to be rendered by expressing strong opinions upon the facts of the case. The Judiciary Committee has refused to approve the bill in the form in which it was presented, but has recommended the enactment of a substitute requiring Federal Judges to conform to the laws of the particular State in which they may be sitting in re gard to discussing the facts in instructing a jury. In some of the States the Judges are permitted to sum up the facts proved, to a certain extent, and the committee deem an ab solute prohibition unwise. This is a sensible conclusion. While a Judge should carefully bstain from any expression of opinion upon the issues of fact which may influence the verdict, he can hardly state the law so as to enable the jury to apply it intelligently if he is debarred from freely referring to the evidence.

Insanity occasioned by masked epilepsy was the defence interposed in behalf of a prisoner lately tried before Mr. Justice Cave at the Central Criminal Court in London. The defendant had nearly killed his wife by assaulting her with a poker. Masked epilopsy, according to his medical witnesses, is a malady which shows few of the signs of ordinary epileptic disease, except that the patient falls down insensible at times. The defendant's counsel insisted that it gave rise to a form of mania which could lie dormant in the brain for years and then suddenly reveal itself by prompting to suicide or homicide. The jury ound the prisoner guilty, and added that they believed he was excited by drink. Mr. Justic Cave told them that as nearly as he could make out "masked epilepsy masqueraded in the form of drunkenness," and this view meets medical approval in the London Lancet which hopes the day is far distant when mere drunkenness will be regarded as a disease in the determination of criminal cases.

Been Asleep in a Chair for a Week. WILKESBARLE, Feb. 28.-Miss Lillie Jones of Miners' Mills attended a party last Monday COL. SLUPSKY IN OHIO.

rectous Words of Educational Wind from the Champion of School Reform,

From the Cleveland World. Col. Abe Slupsky, the national advocate School Beform, has been in Cleveland for In an interview on the best way to fix up our

own school affairs the Colonel said:
"I have made School Reform my business for many years past. I consider it the problem of the age. What hope has the future except in the rising generation, and what hope has the rising generation except in the schools? None."
The World remarked that there is no escape from such logic as this, and then the Colonel

went on:

"Now the trouble in Cleveland is there is too
much griftelsm. There is a surfeit of opinions. The only way to keep things just right
is to believe in them. Now, take your Board
of Education, for instance. It is claimed by



certain critics that some of its members are not straight, that they do crooked things, that they are 'influenced, that they are manipulated by the book ring, the seating agents, the heating agents, and so on. It is claimed that teachers are put in because they have a pull, and others who do not have a pull are keptout of the schools. Now, don't you see that no Board of Education can stand any such talk and any such base suspicions as these? But when people go to work and make clear that the suspicions are well founded the condition of things becomes simply awful. Now, all that is wanted is faith. This is an age of skepticism, and when it is carried to our boards of education it is terrible. Talk about Reform. There should be Reform in the way in which your Board of Education is held. Think of these hard working patriots devoting their time without a dollar's pay from the people."

"Have you looked into the various bills that propose to reform the Board?"

"I have, and I wish to say that the one proposed by the Board itself is the one that should be payed."

"Because it stands to reason that self-reformation is the best kind. This should be COL. ABE SLUPSKY.

be passed."

"Whyso?"

"Because it stands to reason that self-reformation is the best kind. This should be the foundation principle of School Reform. Now, the Beard of Education practically sayer. Yes, we are willing to reform, but we want to do it curselves. We do not desire to have some one else come in and do this reforming. We are able to do it curselves. We are on the ground and we know what is wanted better than any one else. We want to be good. We have been tempted at times and doubtless have fallen, but is that any reason why we should not now be permitted to rise? Is it possible that the public will kick us when we are trying to get up?

"Now, i have talked with members of the Board, and they say they are very anxious to have their own bill pass the Legisture, as it will look better for them than to have something else prevail. I agree with this absolutely."

A Jewish Plaintiff Wine His Case Against

the Russian Government. In the Names of St. Petersburg there is a report of a case recently settled in the courts there, in which a Jewish plaintiff, Dr. Rochel, has gained a suit that he

brought agains' the Ministry of the Interior for damages to the amount of 26,532 rubles (\$13,201).

The details of the case are printed in full by the Norwei. It appears that, in the year 1868, the mineral springs of Stavala, Russia, in the province of Novgorod, were leased for the term of twenty-five years to Dr. Rochel, who was appointed to the office of manager and chief physician. These mineral springs, owing to their curative properties, are a favorite resort of health seckers, and are largely patronized both by Russians and foreigners, so that Dr. Rochel derived a handsome income from them. Within the past few years, as the term of Dr. Rochel's lease was approaching its end, many of the visitors to the resort sent notice to the Ministry of the Interior, complaining that the manager would not spend a single copeck in keeping it in repair and in good order. So numerous were these complaints that the Ministry was compelled to notice them.

At last, in May of 1860, two years before the expira-

tion of the term of lease, it was determined to remove Dr. Rochel from the management, and he was consebegan suit against the Ministry of due Interior for breach of contract and for damages to the amount of 26 532 rubles. The Court, after due consideration of the case, gave judgment in favor of Dr. Rochel for the whole amount of the claim, with costs. Thereupon the Ministry tiled its application in a Court of Appeal for the reversal of this decision, and the case was argued, Council or Pluschik-Pluschewsky. The Privy-Coun cilior, in arguing for the reversal, maintained that, as the plaintiff sued not for reinstatement but for damages, a judgment in his favor would be equivalent to bringing in question the authority of the Minister to close, for example, drug stores and other like places which failed to comply with sanitary laws. He also maintained that the mineral springs resort had been so grossiv neglected by Dr. Rochel that the amount of money needed for its repair far surpassed the amount claimed as damages by the plaintiff. After listening to these and other arguments the Court of Appeal confirmed the decision of the lower court, and also awarded to the plaintiff the costs of the appeal

The Minister of the Interior, who was the defendant in this case, is often called the "Vare-Czar" in Russia. Net two of the Czar's courts decided in favor of the Jewish plaintiff, Dr. Rochel.

He is a Harpy Boy at Times.

There is at least one loy in this city who is overjoyed by the news of every funcial the services of which are to be held in the church to which he is attached. He is only 0 years old and is a very poor lad, the child of needy parents. He sings in the church choir, and whenever the choir is called upon to sing at a funefal he is paid the sum of one dollar for his service in it. Yesterlay foremon he rushed home to tell his mam-ma that there were to be two funerals in the afternoon. He laughed beyond measure as he shouted "Good news, mam! two funerals!" He danced and was filled with bliss over the prospect. He had not song at a funeral for nearly a week, and had been disconsolate. His mother, too, was happy over the news for she needed money and her husband was out of work. When the lad returned home with \$2 after the funerals, the household was cheered up and the family got a good dinner.

BUNBEAMS.

-A submarine cable to connect Cuba and some point in Yucatan is to be laid soon.

—There are ninety licensed public gambling houses in Caracas the capital of Venezuela, all doing a properous business.

—A syndicate of British capitalists is preparing to

send an expedition to explore the coast of Patagon a for minera's. It is believed that such an exploration for minera s. It is because that acts an experience would yield good results.

—"Should gambling houses be closed?" was the question for debate before a literary society in Deadwood recently. Keno, with a soup kitchen attachment, is all the rage in Deadwood now.

-A new series of postage stamps has been issued by the republic of San Salvador. All stamps previous to 1892 have been called in, and only the new stamps are the accepted in payment of postage hereafter. -The population of Bogota, the capital of the United States of Colombia, occreased 854 during 1801. There

were 2,305 births and 3,150 deaths in the city during the year. Emigration and immigration are not factors in the city's economy. -The Prohibition party in Portland, Me., is shrinking so raphily that, unless new recruits are brought in, tien. Dow will be left alone in his giory. The party's

convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor was at tended by nine persons, and the expenses of the municipal campaign were estimated at \$30.

—A stretch of track across the pampas on the new Argentine Pacific Kaliroad from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes is 211 miles long, without a curve. a single bridge, an opening larger than an ordinary drain, a cut greater than one metre in depth, or an embank-

ment more than one metre in beight. -The recent civil war in Chill cost the victors, the Congressional party, \$15,000,000, according to a recent estimate made by the Chilian newspapers. Of that amount \$885,000 was contributed by Sefora Dona Juana Edwards, the mother of Don Augustin Edwards, Minis-ter of Finance, from her private fortune. The cost of the war to the Balmaceda partisans has not been fig ured out, perhaps because they lost everything, and is